

No. 1048

son? **me and the Constitution.**" — N. Y.

you [says Mr. Webster,] that when
affair was over, Gen. Jackson, with
degree of grateful respect which I
always properly remember, clapped
hand and said, 'If you and your
friends had not come in as you did,
houn and his party would have over-
me and the Constitution.'" N. Y.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

To the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

Dear Sir:—Will you do the friends of Temperance the favor of publishing the enclosed memorial, with an earnest request to all editors of newspapers in the State, friendly to the cause of Temperance, to give it at least one insertion in their respective papers.

Our object in making this request, is to give every philanthropist in our State the opportunity of copying this memorial, and obtaining subscribers to be forwarded to our next Legislature. Now we ask all our considerate fellow citizens, whether something ought not to be done to put an end to the traffic which is the fruitful source of so many evils? If there were no grog shops nor peddling wagons permitted to retail the pernicious beverage, many crimes would be prevented, and the tremendous evil of drunkenness would be almost banished from our country. If the traffic is continued, it should not be licensed by law, but one continued against every law of God and man.

SAM'L. FAISLEY,
WM. SHAW,
JOHN OATS.

Committee of the Union Temperance Society,
Meigs county, N. C., Oct. 22, 1840.

To the Legislature of North Carolina,
in Senate and House of Commons convened.

Your petitioners, electors and citizens of your State, would respectfully say to your representatives, that the evils resulting to the whole community from the sale of intoxicating drinks are immense. Facts have been spread before our fellow citizens, which are accessible to all, proving beyond contradiction that by far the largest half of all pauperism, crime and taxation, which afflict and oppress our country, are occasioned by intoxicating drinks, while a large amount of insanity may be traced to the same cause.

We hold the following truths undeniable:

1. That the morals of no free people will be better than their laws; and therefore our laws should not sanction the sale of that which, beyond all doubt, is one of the greatest causes of immorality.
 2. That the object of legislation should be to promote and secure the greatest amount of happiness, for the longest time, to every citizen, with the least possible attendant evil; and therefore our legislation, relative to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, to be used for an ordinary drink, should be such as to encourage and strengthen the efforts now making by the self-denying and patriotic, to lessen and prevent the individual, family, social, and public misery and woe, confessedly occasioned by the use of such liquors.
 3. That no moral enterprise can be carried to its consummation against the laws of the land; and therefore patriotism and philanthropy alike demand that all laws, whose tendency is to immorality, or to prevent the success of any moral enterprise, should be repealed.
 4. That any business, the usual tendency of which is to increase pauperism, crime, taxation and insanity, should never be licensed.
- Your memorialists therefore pray your honorable body, that the existing laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, be repealed; and that an act, as broad and extensive as will consist with the laws of the United States, and guarded with suitable provisions, be passed by the present Legislature, prohibiting entirely the retail traffic in alcoholic drinks, except for medicine and the arts.

And your petitioners will ever pray,
&c.

SOUTHERN NOTIONS OF YANKEES.

Suppose a Farmer in Vermont has six sons; one, perhaps, will remain to be a stay and staff to the good old man, when he totters down the hill towards the sunset of life; but another first goes to be a school master, then studies law, flourishes a while before the courts, goes to Congress, and finally to Governor of the State.

A third pushes off on foot to Boston, drives a stage for a time, then tends a bar in a tavern for a while, and at last is clerk in a store. Here he gains the confidence of his employer—at twenty-one is admitted into a partnership, and is soon a merchant of established reputation.

The fourth is a wild roving fellow, who first goes to sea before the mast; but the Yankee is still in him, and his wild oats being sown, he at length becomes captain of a packet, and at the age of fifty is a wealthy man, and retires upon a comfortable income.

The fifth is a pedlar, and circulates tin-wares for half a dozen years through the Southern States. He then goes on a hunting expedition to the Rocky Mountains; after his return, he officiates as steward on board a Mississippi steamer. Being of a musical turn, he joins a cavapan, and plays the clarinet thro' all the principal cities of the U. States. He then shoves off to Kentucky, where he keeps school for a short time. He next removes to Alabama, where with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, which he has saved, he sets up a store in a new town, still covered with swamps. The town increases, and our young merchant flourishes. In due time, he has extensive property lands. These he cultivates with care, and year after year, adding more to acre, becomes a wealthy

planter, respected and beloved by all around him.

The sixth is a favorite son, and like most favorites, comes very near being spoiled. He is sent to college, and there acquires some knowledge, and a good estimation of himself. But he chancs to be sent to one of those colleges where there is little intercourse between the pupil and instructor, and where a parcel of young men are left without rudder or compass at the most stormy and dangerous period of life. He catches, therefore, the infection of bad principles, and goes forth with a diseased and impure spirit into the world.

He is bred a lawyer,—he has talents, perhaps genius; he commences life with fair prospects, but still with the idea that fortune is to be obtained without labor. He is disappointed, and becomes dissipated; he loses his friends, and is on the point of being lost to society; but the Yankee is still in him. His father's honorable example, his mother's religious counsel come to his aid. The good and evil are at strife, but the former prevails; he shakes off his indolence, he tramples his vices beneath his feet.

He makes a bold effort, and removes to the wide valley of the Mississippi, he establishes himself as a lawyer in the vicinity of some courthouse, still surrounded by the relics of the forest. He devotes himself carefully to his profession, and at the age of forty, is honored and respected as the Chief Justice of the State. Such, or something like this, is the history of many a New England farmer's family.

Real Whigs.—An instance of extraordinary zeal in favor of Harrison and Tyler on the part of two Whig voters of our city has been communicated to us. John Sinclair and John Parrot were at work on Tilghman's Island, about 30 miles from Baltimore, for some days previous to the election, and were prevented from leaving in consequence of having no means of conveyance to the city. On the morning previous to the election a sail-boat from Baltimore, touched at the Island, and took on board two Locofocos, the boat having, it is said, been sent down especially for them. The two Whigs solicited a passage on board the boat, but the Locofoco commander positively refused them, notwithstanding five dollars were offered by each of them for a seat. Determined not to be prevented, if possible, from depositing their votes, they procured, on the morning of the election, a small canoe, barely sufficient to contain the two, and, stepping into their frail and tender bark, paddled across the bay to Sandy Point, a distance of seven or eight miles, at the imminent peril of their lives—from thence they footed it all the way to Baltimore, a distance of about 35 miles, arriving at the First Ward polls at half past 5 o'clock, precisely 20 minutes before the close, covered with sweat and dust, when their votes were triumphantly deposited for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Such devotion to correct principles has no parallel in the history of elections. Mr. Parrot had only arrived at age in October last, and the vote which he gave on Monday was consequently the first noble act of a grateful and zealous freeman towards one of his country's noblest benefactors. *Balt. Bat.*

The Standard.—For the diversion of our readers we propose to lay before them next week some three or four specimens of fall blowing recently produced at the Standard office. By the way, what excuse can the Standard folks make about a certain egregious "Extra" which reached their friends on the eve of the election? The best sales will be to pay half of the bet made upon the faith of said Extra, and lost by their friends.

"All hail! all hail! noble—majestic—mighty Pennsylvania!" Don't you recollect that, friend Standard? All clean "thundered up Olympus," too! We feel for your situation, friends, because it becomes necessary to get down from up there, somehow! Be careful or you will wake up a smashing "earthquake" in "thundering down Mt. Olympus." Take a wagoner's advice, and come down slowly. Look both hind wheels, see that the traces and breaching are strong and in good fix, then stick out both fore feet like bench legs, and drive carefully, or you'll break your necks!

Greensborough Patriot.

A Rebuke Indeed.—New York has put her veto upon the re-election of Martin Van Buren. Four years ago, she gave him a majority of 28,000; and now, after a taste of his quality as the Chief Magistrate of a nation, this same New York has decided against him by more than ten thousand votes. This reversal of judgment is worthy of special remark and notice. It is an eloquent lesson to public men, and comes as a powerful voice of warning to all who would sacrifice right for expediency, or sink the character of the enlightened statesman in that of the grovelling partisan striving for the spoils. For fifty years, during which the present form of Government has existed, this is the first instance in which a candidate for the Presidency, much less an actual President, has failed to obtain the vote of his own State! In a judgment upon his measures, such as this, there can be no mistake. From such a condemnation there can be no appeal. As it is the first instance of such condemnation—reluctant, but decisive—let us hope it may be the

last which evil counsels and bad government may render necessary. Let us hope that a parent State will never again be constrained to render judgment upon a recreant son, and that the case of Mr. Van Buren, the head of the spoils Administration of 1840, will live in the memory of aspiring politicians as an example to deter. *Baltimore Patriot.*

The Forged Correspondence.—The "last card," consisting of the forged purporting to be a correspondence between Gen. Harrison and an abolition committee, (Tappan & Co.) appears to have been extensively "played" by the locofoco party. The St. Louis Argus, (L. F.) we observe, publishes this forged correspondence as genuine, on the eve of the election in Missouri. From the very wide circulation given to it in all the Southern and Southern States, it is evident that the Administration party relied much upon this fraud as influencing the voters (even against their deliberate judgment) in favor of Van Burenism. It is probable, on the whole, that this forged correspondence was the veritable "last card" of the Spoils party, on which they put their final trust, as a means of imposing upon public opinion, and maintaining themselves in power. The cheat was, however, a little too clumsy, and detection followed so immediately on its heels that this last card of the spoilers was played to little purpose. Where his character was not instantly known or apparent, it was in most cases believed to be a forgery, and did no good to the cause of its locofoco projectors. But, when exposure followed promptly on the heels of the forgery, the result was to its authors and concoctors, as it always ought to be, a positive injury.

The moral of all this is, that the party in power should never rely on such "last card" forgeries as a means of cheating public opinion and continuing in power. In an animated contest, and in a country like this, where the intellects of the politician are sharpened by collision, and intelligence of all sorts spreads with such velocity, it is hardly possible that such frauds can remain undiscovered. And detection, as locofocoism is now well aware, is certain to leave the authors of a fraud in a worse position than it found them. *Balt. Patriot.*

Adams and Jackson.—We publish below the letter of J. Quincy Adams, to the committee appointed by the Whig Convention of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, to notify him of his nomination for re-election, and to request his consent to serve as a Candidate. We commend this letter to particular attention; its sentiments are so just, and present such a contrast to those avowed and acted upon by General Jackson.

Mr. Adams' Letter to the Committee.
Quincy, 19th Oct. 1841.
Messrs. Solomon Lison, Josiah Brigham, and Joseph Richards.

Gentlemen, I received with sentiments of respectful gratitude the notification communicated to me personally on the 19th instant, and by your letter of the preceding day. The 17th and 19th of October are days of auspicious omen in the annals of our revolutionary struggles, and I cannot but derive consolation in the present condition of our country, from the manifestation spontaneously bursting forth in every quarter of the land, of the spirit which achieved the victories of those two memorable days at Saratoga and Yorktown.

From the first organization of the Government of the United States under their present constitution, until very recently, a sense of decorum universally prevailing has forbidden a President of the United States from all active or even in direct canvassing of votes for himself, and has alike interdicted the exercise of influence by any preceding President upon the election of his successor. I have not felt myself at liberty to depart from this rule, and therefore have abstained from attending at any of the public meetings held within the last twelve months, with reference to the approaching Presidential election. I deem it my duty to leave the people of this Union to make up their own minds upon whom they will confer the honor and impose the burden of their chief magistracy—and in pursuance of the same obligation, I have refrained from addressing my constituents, even by letter, as I had occasionally done before; but which could not have failed at this time to be attributed to the desire of influencing the election of the President, or even to a motive still more selfish and sordid. It is a source of satisfaction to me to perceive that the people in all parts of the Union, have made up their minds, without needing exhortation from me. I am with great respect, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle.

A WHITE MAN SOLD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our Loco Foco friends who have been so much horrified at the sale of white men in Indiana, have now an opportunity of manufacturing a new supply of indignation upon a subject at home. We imagine, in advance, that we see the tender-hearted Editor of the "Carolinian" struck with speechless horror, his hair standing up like a ruffled hen's feathers, and his eye-brows so distended in amazement as completely to burst their glossy fetters. We think we are perfectly safe in promising the readers of the "Carolinian" at least six columns of indignation in that paper next week, upon this flagrant violation of the rights of white men. The following letter from a friend in

Camden, with the subjoined advertisement, contains the whole history of the affair:

Camden, S. C., Nov. 2nd, 1840.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you a document which may be of some importance to convince the Democrats of South Carolina, that white men are sometimes sold in our beloved State, as well as in Indiana. This man was this day sold before the Court House in this place, in accordance with his sentence, for the sum of one dollar for four years, and bought by his wife, who took a regular bill of sale. The notice I send you was posted up at the Post Office of this place, and the order for his sale made by one of the Democratic Judges of our State. But this was his duty and he could not help it."

FALL TERM, 1840.

The State, vs. Roeben Bradley. Conviction of Bastardy.

The sentence of the Court is, that the services of the defendant be sold on the next sale day for Kershaw District, for the space of four years, or any shorter time which may command the requisite amount, according to the law in relation to Bastardy, unless the defendant shall, on or before that day, enter into the requisite recognizance for the support of the Bastard child.

[Signed.] J. S. RICHARDSON.
Agreeable to the foregoing order, I will offer for sale the services of the defendant on Monday next, before the Court House door in Camden, for four years.

GEO. G. MCINTOSH, C. C. P.
Oct. 23, 1840.

Savannah, Nov. 6.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the Steamer Charleston, Captain Pitcher, we yesterday afternoon received the St. Augustine News of Friday last. We extract the following intelligence, in part painful in its character.

Continued outrages of Indians.—On Wednesday afternoon last, from sixteen to twenty Indians made their appearance on Col. Hanson's plantation, about two miles from this city, robbing the negroes of all their blankets and winter clothing.

An unfortunate and truly melancholy occurrence took place at Col. Hanson's plantation at half past 2 o'clock, Thursday morning. The sentinel having discovered in two places, persons approaching, retreated to the house, within which the small force on the plantation were, and gave the alarm. Immediately Lieut. Brown, with his men, proceeded to reconnoitre, as well as the four or five friends who had offered to remain on the place; and having been on the watch for upwards of 30 minutes, they discovered persons moving quickly up, the Sergeant fired, wounding Lieut. Graham, of the Dragons, in the arm, and killing Sergeant Wolcott, of his company. Lieut. Graham, it seems, was approaching with great caution, (he having, at Picolata, received an express, informing him that Indians had been at the plantation,) and the fact of the alarm having taken place some time previous, brought him in collision with the troops in charge, who were anticipating the approach of the enemy. At the moment preceding the fire they were bound to spring their bayonets, which sounded much like the click of cocking a gun; and it was under these circumstances the accident occurred. Fortunately Dr. Barnum was one of the gentlemen who had remained for the protection of the place, in connexion with Lieut. Brown and eleven men of his company, and his services were very promptly and beneficially rendered Lieut. Graham. Sergeant Wolcott was brought into the house immediately, but he was dead. Lieut. G's wound, though severe, is by no means of a dangerous character, and he will, in a very short time, rejoin his company.

Unofficial information reached us by last night's express, that eight warriors had been in at Tampa, and stated that they would, in a few days, bring in three hundred Indians to hold a "great talk" with the General. We hope for the best, but past experience has taught us to place little or no confidence upon the word of a Seminole.

The express rider between Fort Fanning and Macomb has been missing for some time. I have just heard that he has been found quartered, and thrown into a pond ten miles from Fort Macomb.

By last night's express, I am enabled to give you the result of the conference of the Indians with Gen. Arnsaid at Tampa Bay.

Halleck Tustenugge, Tiger-Tail, and six others, came in at the appointed time, and among other things, agreed to meet the General with 300 of their people at Fort King, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of further negotiation. It is expected that the two Chiefs named, will proceed to Washington and visit the President in propria persona.

If they should deem it their interest to come in in good faith, it may end the war, as they probably have it in their power to dictate terms of peace; but I opine that if the war is ended only upon the good faith of the Indians, it will last forever and a day. They are like England on the boundary question; they will appoint commissioners and negotiate until doomsday—and until doomsday hold on to the country.

From the National Intelligencer.

Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, (E. F.) Oct. 23. This place now presents a very lively aspect; all of the 6th regiment are here, eight companies of the 8th, and four of the 1st. The 3d regiment is expected

daily. Rumor says the 9th will leave for Fort King on the 1st proximo, and our regiment will leave about the same time, with the exception of two companies, which are to be left here to garrison the post. I expect to be stationed at a post on the coast near the mouth of the Suwannee river.

We have four or five women and two children prisoners, taken in Middle Florida last spring, and four warriors, taken by Capt. Beall while I was absent from this post. Our commanding General and staff were out to their camp yesterday, and two of the warriors came into the post to day. They say that Tiger-tail will come to to-morrow. "We shall see what shall see." From all I can learn of what transpired yesterday, it appears that the Indians are to meet our General at Fort King early next month. Their desire appears to be to go to Washington to hold a talk with our great father, and from what I can gather I should judge that their wishes will be gratified. In the event of which, I trust our inglorious warfare here will cease.

Apalachicola, Oct. 24.

Three White Men Taken.—A few days since, in Middle Florida, three white men were taken on suspicion of aiding the Indians, in their depredations on the lives and property of our citizens. It seems a company of men were on a scout in search of Indians, accompanied by several of the blood hounds, and were led by several trails to the house of these men, which at length induced the commanding officer to have them arrested, and on examination, found they had scarcely freed themselves from the paint with which they had been painted to prevent detection. They also found on still closer examination, the proofs of their connexion with the Indians, and will no doubt, be dealt by accordingly. This is, we believe, the first arrest ever made of white men for a connexion of the kind, and is a convincing proof of the utility of the dogs.

Gazette.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Encouraging Prospect.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the headquarters of the army in Florida, dated October 23, 1840, which holds out the most encouraging prospects for a termination of the Florida war. The first conference of the Indians with Gen. Armstrong led to the terms which he had to propose to them, to all of which they assented, and which are to be presented to the Government at Washington by a deputation of chiefs. This deputation are to come on this month. The chiefs who have had interviews with General Armstrong appear to be anxious for the settlement of the vexed question. They want to retain a portion of the country in Florida, but say, if the Government orders otherwise, they will submit. Should the present renewed prospect of peace, under the auspices of General Armstrong and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, end in the fulfilment of our wishes, we shall be rejoiced. Gen. A. has been indefatigable in his exertions since he took command of the Florida army, and, if he succeed in terminating the war, his country will not be ungrateful. *Mex. Gaz.*

THE LAST CARD.

Much has been said about the last card which the Van Buren party had to play off just on the eve of the election, and thereby save, if possible, the sinking fortunes of the present administration; and the Whigs have been warned again and again to be on their guard, and prepare themselves for some desperate effort on the part of their opponents. We confess that hitherto we have looked upon this matter with rather indifferent feelings—disposed to regard it as the fears of some excited Whig, rather than suppose any set of men in our country, holding high and responsible stations, would be guilty of such abominable crimes as recent events have brought to light.

In New York, a most foul conspiracy, gotten up, it seems, by some of the most prominent Administration men, and implicating some of the most active and worthy Whigs of the city and State, has been fortunately detected and exposed in a manner that cannot fail to recoil upon the heads of the perpetrators.

In Georgia, we learn that spurious copies of the Emancipator, an Abolition paper, were circulated, perhaps, in New York, were circulated just before the election.

In Tennessee, a report was circulated that Gen. Harrison was dead; and we see it stated that the same report was current in Pennsylvania, and that spurious copies of the Cincinnati papers were put in mourning, and sent out among the voters. It has turned out most fortunately, however, that in every case the fraud has been detected, and made to recoil upon the party that originated it. We make these statements on the authority of our exchange papers—the truth of which we do not doubt ourselves—and lay them before our readers without comment. All honest men of all political parties will regret to learn that there are men in our country capable of descending to such unhalloved means to secure their ends and effect their vile purposes.

Highland Messenger.

A Fair in Asia.—The fair of St. Onouire which lasts four weeks has this year been numerously attended. The Tatars, Cosacs and Cabardians brought in 30,000 wild horses. It also collected 10,000

horses of most breeds; 20,000 oxen, cows, bulls, steers and heifers; 100,000 sheep, 10,000 swine. Horses were run every morning. A Circassian horse, rode by its owner, gained a prize of 25,000 roubles. Two horses from Kashg. in Tartary, were the next in success. A Circassian horse, however, gained a race extending to the length of six French leagues, winning a stake of 500 duras, and all the twelve horses which ran against him, each of which was worth 1,000 roubles.

SALT RIVER.

The following information from the Philadelphia United States Gazette is important to a great number of our citizens:

"We are happy to state to our Van Buren brethren that the navigation of Salt River is in excellent order—the whole stream perfectly boatable. We found it very pleasant coming down a few days since; and we doubt not that, all things considered, the upward navigation will be safe. As it regards the settlement, we may say, from a great many years' residence, that it is comfortable and retired. The quarters which our party occupied—a party proverbial for making themselves comfortable—will be opened to the Van Buren men, and we commend to them that agreeable philosophy which we learned and practiced in those green retreats; and, as it regards our future movements, we say, that, having rowed up the Salt River our opponents, we reserve the same canoe for ourselves whenever our country's cause shall so need our rowing up."

Helping one Another.—I have heard a story of a humorous old gentleman, who, hearing a dispute between two of the servants, inquired what was the matter. The house-maid replied, that, being very tired, she had asked the coachman to fetch her a pail of water from the well, which was at some little distance from the house; this he ill-naturedly and curiously refused. "Nay," said the master, "I could not have thought, John, that you could be so ungallant as to refuse to assist a female." John sulkily muttered, "that it was not his place to fetch water—he was not hired to do it." "True, true," replied the master; "I beg your pardon for supposing that you would do any thing that you were not hired to do. Go directly, put the horses to, and bring the carriage to the door." In a few minutes the carriage was announced, when the master directed the house-maid to get in with her pail, and ordered John to drive her to the well, as many times as she required.

Whenever young people feel a grudging disposition, and unwillingness to render little services that they are not expressly hired to perform, let them remember the old gentleman's humorous reproach, and remember, above all things, the precepts of the holy Book, which, if acted on, would prove the cure of all selfishness and ill will: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

The Ex-King of Holland.—Mr. Walsh states that the personal fortune of William, ex King of Holland, is estimated at 160,000,000 of francs, and the deficit which he has left in the public finances from 60 to 100,000,000 of francs!

The Extra Globe.—This vile sheet has expired by its own limitation—Amos has pocketed more than \$50,000 from the faithful, and now issues proposals for a new paper to be called "Kendall's Expressor." We agree with a friend that he has exposed himself already sufficiently.

Harrisburg Intell.

Religious Statistics.—The following information, collected with much trouble by the committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, is interesting:

Christians,	260,000,000
Jews,	4,000,000
Mohomedans,	98,000,000
Idolaters of all sorts,	500,000,000

Total population of the world 800,000,000

The Philadelphia Inquirer has estimated that as large an amount as \$500,000 was lost in that city and New York by the reprehensible practice of betting on the elections.

New alloys of metals.—A curious and valuable discovery has just been made in the alloy of metals. A Manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition, much less oxidable than silver, and which will not melt at less than a heat terrible that which silver will bear; the cost of it is less than 4d an ounce. Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman at Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast-steel in England, and almost equal in that which has undergone the process of beating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 19.

ORANGE.

The election in this county yesterday, for Electors, resulted as follows:

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Hillsborough,	404	100
Morrow's,	101	143
John R. Holt's,	100	34
Cummings's,	54	39
Fogelman's,	40	30
Michael Holt's,	78	37
William Holt's,	59	86
Geeringer's,	32	143
Faucett's,	70	158
Lee's,	64	79
Mason Hall,	84	97
Nichol's,	12	74
Turner's Mill,	78	19
Hornor's,	163	38
Wilkinson's,	59	149
Hendon's,	30	44
Trice's,	32	63
Chapel Hill,	173	68
1830	1448	

Harrison's majority 101, showing a Whig gain of 78 since August.

North Carolina "wide awake."

The election in this state, as far as returns have been received, presents a very gratifying result for the friends of Harrison and Reform. Our expectations have been more than realized. Harrison's majority will not fall short of 10,000.

The following Table exhibits the result of the Presidential election in this state, as far as heard from. The two first columns present the official returns of the late election for Governor.

	August.		November.	
	Mrs. Acad.	Sum. dwt.	Merch. Acad.	Fan. Acad.
Amos	1100	489	1194	308
Ashe	801	334	120	
Buncombe	1335	467	000	000
Bertie	455	468	111	
Bladen	350	451	348	44
Brantley	353	947	000	00
Brooks	846	363	000	00
Burke	1556	387	000	00
Cabarrus	840	385	391	354
Caldwell	343	385	394	313
Carteret	445	367	000	00
Chatham	90	355	000	00
Cherokee	1078	603	1194	369
Chowan	598	393	179	348
Crawford	491	498	814	348
Crawell	370	91	500	000
Craven	671	1137	000	000
Cumberland	671	643	888	540
Duplin	399	120	000	000
Durham	334	790	000	000
Durham	1400	474	1441	300
Davis			447	186
Edgecombe	111	1990		
Franklin	383	636	374	639
Greene	678	760	913	778
Gaston	891	393	000	000
Guilford	308	350	000	000
Guilford	3311	469	3300	414
Henderson	699	468	000	000
Hertford	394	331	197	000
Hoke	488	179	000	000
Haywood	438	345	000	000
Headland			000	000
Irrell	1605	331	000	000
Johnston	569	617	597	548
Jones	318	131	000	000
Lincoln	933	2056	1000	1938
Lenoir	364	368	000	136
Macon	431	303	000	000
Mecklenburg	860	817	000	83
Montgomery	1109	139	1196	000
Mecklenburg	964	901	1000	1446
Martin	944	874	000	000
New Hanover	320	599	000	000
Nash	73	799	000	000
Northampton	513	819	107	000
Onslow	150	683	000	000
Orange	1683	1449	1839	1415
Person	274	553	000	000
Perquimans	660	393	607	391
Pitt	494	194	469	303
Perquimans	1633	816	1078	303
Randolph	1907	874	943	305
Rockingham	533	1000	847	305
Richmond	673	79	430	102
Rutherford	1669	74	1008	840
Sampson	479	728	533	741
Savannah	1130	984	378	000
Swain	1163	1190	158	000
Tyrrell	433	84	000	000
Washington	379	138	000	000
Wilkes	1494	199	105	754
Wayne	88	706	195	731
Wake	969	777	386	731
Yancey	1030	1147	1094	1147
Yancey	393	417	000	000
	44,508	36,498		

Presidential Election.

PENNSYLVANIA.
After the various conflicting accounts, something like accuracy seems to have been obtained. The following is given as the result of the official returns:

Harrison,	144,018
Van Buren,	142,673

Whig majority, 343.

NEW YORK.

Complete returns from this state show a majority for Harrison of 13,353.

The delegation to Congress consists of 19 Whigs and 21 Vans.

The Legislature stands: in the Senate 21 Whigs and 11 Vans; in the House 66 Whigs and 63 Vans; Whig majority on joint ballot 14.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Complete returns have not been received. In 203 towns Harrison's majority

is 18,867, and considerably outside the local ticket. In the whole state the Whig majority on the electoral ticket will probably be 30,000; and for Davis, the Whig candidate for Governor, 18,000. Last year, Morton, the Van Buren Governor, was elected by a majority of two votes.

In the first Congressional district Robert C. Winthrop, (Whig), has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Abbott Lawrence, and for the two next years.

John Quincy Adams has been re-elected in the Plymouth district by a majority of about 1,024.

Caleb Cushing, Levi Lincoln, William S. Hastings, William B. Calhoun, and Osmyn Baker, all Whigs, have been re-elected by large majorities.

Henry Williams (Van) has been defeated in the tenth district—no choice. This is the gentleman who entertained some doubts as to the propriety of laborers eating meat every day in the week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Van Buren, 31,910

Harrison, 25,468

Van Buren majority, 6,446

In 1836 Van Buren's majority in this state was 16,400; showing a Whig gain of 10,033 in four years.

DELAWARE.

Official returns from this state give to Harrison a majority of 1194; for the Whig Governor a majority of 915, and for Congress a Whig majority of 974. Not a single Van Buren man was elected in the state.

The Legislature will stand: In the House 21 Whigs; in the Senate, 5 Whigs and 4 Vans; Whig majority on joint ballot 32.

VIRGINIA.

The returns from Virginia have not yet all been received; but enough to show that the state has gone for Van Buren, perhaps by a majority of 1000 votes. In 1836 Van Buren carried the state by a majority of 7,131; showing a Whig gain in four years of 6,000.

OHIO.

Sixty-seven counties have been heard from. Harrison's present majority, 28,604; which will be largely increased when the whole returns are received.

MAINE.

Harrison's majority 926. A few inconsiderable towns and plantations remain to be heard from.

MICHIGAN.

Returns from all the counties in the state have been received. Though not complete, it is supposed they are nearly correct. Harrison's majority 1903.

ILLINOIS.

In this state, in August last, the Van Buren party prevailed by a small majority; but from appearances, the tables are now turned. Returns from 38 counties give to

Harrison, 6910

Van Buren, 4108

Harrison's majority, 2715

VERMONT.

The few returns received from this state show a considerable Whig gain. Harrison's majority will probably not be less than twelve or fifteen thousand.

GEORGIA.

In eighty counties heard from Harrison's majority is 8333; showing a Whig gain since the October election of 4,335.

LOUISIANA.

Harrison 3,348 ahead—returns not all received. Harrison's majority in the state will probably exceed 3,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

Few returns have been received; but the very large Whig gains leave no doubt that Harrison will carry the state.

ALABAMA.

In three counties, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, and Pickens, the Whig gain since the last Congressional election is 885; in Pickens alone 537. In Alabama, as in all the south west, Harrison appears to be going with a rush. It is believed that Alabama will give to the Farmer of North Bend a majority of at least 3000.

TENNESSEE.

The returns from this state show that our friends were not mistaken in the communications made to us during the last summer. We were confident of a majority of 10,000; but we have reason now to believe that the majority will be still larger.

The following intelligence is copied from the Highland Messenger.

We have received returns from all the counties in East Tennessee but 5, which give Harrison a majority of 6,829 votes. We have also been informed by a traveler that the vote in ten counties in Middle Tennessee had been heard from, which gave Harrison a majority of upwards of 4,000—which would make his majority, so far as heard from, about 11,000.

By a gentleman direct from the Western District, who passed through this place yesterday, we learn that the Whig majority there, was about four thousand, and the entire Whig majority in the state was estimated at more than 12,000!

Enough has been already ascertained to show that the following states have declared for Harrison, viz:

New York,	42 votes.
Pennsylvania,	30
Ohio,	21
North Carolina,	15
Tennessee,	13
Kentucky,	15
Massachusetts,	14
Georgia,	11
Maryland,	10
Maine,	10
Indiana,	9
Connecticut,	8
New Jersey,	7
Vermont,	7
Louisiana,	5
Illinois,	4
Rhode Island,	4
Mississippi,	4
Michigan,	3
Delaware,	3
	340

The following states have declared for Van Buren, viz:

Virginia,	23 votes.
New Hampshire,	7
	30

From the Raleigh Register of Tuesday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina convened in this city yesterday at the new Capitol, about 3 o'clock, P. M. The attendance was very full in both branches.

In the Senate, Col. A. Joyner, of Halifax, (Whig) was chosen Speaker on the first trial, having received 27 votes out of 49.

Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, was the opposing Candidate, and received 21 votes.

Thomas G. Stone, of Franklin, was elected Principal Clerk, and Henry W. Miller, of this city, Clerk Assistant, without opposition.

John Crews, of Stokes, was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and Green Hill of Wake, Assistant.

In the House of Commons, William A. Graham, esq. of Orange, (Whig) was chosen Speaker on motion, without the formality of a vote. Charles Manly, of this city, was chosen Principal Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman, of the same place, Clerk Assistant.

In the commons, Messrs. Finch and Anderson were elected Doorkeepers—the former Principal, and the latter Assistant.

We predict a harmonious and useful session. The Whigs feel an disposition to rejoice immediately over the vanquished, and our Van Buren friends seem to acquiesce with a good grace in the fact that "there is a divinity that doth uphold the weak, and no man can comprehend the power thereof." Both parties believe, that their attention, at once, to the business of the state, may seem best calculated to give the character of the state.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, November 11, 1840.

Massachusetts makes most delightful Whig music. The Whig majority already is 12,010, with about 2,000 Whig majority to come in. Massachusetts gives about 15,000 Whig majority, last year 1 Locofoco. Morton is run down. Parmenter, for Congress, is reported to have saved himself by 8 votes, with a contest election on his hands. Williams, (V. B.) present member, and Borden, run neck and neck, about 76 scattering votes defeating a choice. J. Q. Adams, Cushing, and all the other Whig candidates for Congress are elected by large majorities. Boston gives over 3,000 Whig majority. It rained all day, with violence often, which lost the Whigs about 2,000 votes of aged and infirm men, who did not feel called upon to peril their health, the state being safe. Harrison runs ahead of every thing. Davis runs behind often, the only reason being, of which I have heard, that the abolitionists voted for Morton on the ground that he was their man. The Senate is all right, and the Representative body is a host of Whigs. A Whig United States Senator will fill Governor Davis's place, and thus every thing in the old Colony is all right. "God bless the Commonwealth," as the orators of her courts say.

Of the New England line, Vermont speaks next: returns will be in anon, Maine continues right.

New York, November 12, 1840.

New York has had bad luck in members of Congress. She has lost three members by very small majorities, and with a majority of over 19,000 in the state, the delegation stands 19 Whigs, 21 V. B.

Politics being over, public attention is now directed to money matters, embezzlement, &c. There is no doubt now that trade will open up with the greatest animation in the spring. It is too late for much of a beginning this autumn, the season about closing, and the embezzlement with the interior out. The unsatisfactory state of foreign politics is the cause of much anxiety, but it is hoped that the storm will blow over. Much is expected from the fresh and reviving influence of a new Federal Government.

People, of course, ask often, who are to be the new aristocracy—what of the public lands—how long will the form of the sub-Treasury stand, for we have but the form? The immense sub-Treasury vault built here in the Custom-house, under the side-walks of Wall street, is now of no use. The present Collector, it is not probable, will go into the new building.

The great humber of frauds, in which Mr. Butler took so conspicuous a part, did his party here much more hurt than good. The official majority of Mr. Van Buren in the city is under 1,000. Moses H. Grinnell runs nearly 300 ahead of his ticket. This ended that farce. Before Mr. Van Buren's friends began it, they were sure of 2,000 majority in the city, but they accused the Whigs by their improper conduct into a wonderful activity.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

The annual meeting of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company was held in this place on the 9th inst.

Dr. Pleasanton Suggs, of Edgecomb, was appointed chairman, and Mr. C. C. Bantle and Henry Nutt, secretaries.

Nine thousand one hundred and forty shares of stock were represented; of which the state owned 8,000 shares, and 3,140 were owned by individuals.

Dr. John Hill appeared as the state's proxy.

We learn that it is contemplated to memorialize the Legislature for the loan of \$200,000, or for the state credit to that amount.

The same President and Board of Directors have been elected.

The meeting adjourned on the 9th.

Wilmington Adv.

The Legislature of Alabama convened at Tuscaloosa on the 2d instant. The Senate was organized by the election of Mr. Coltrill as President, and Pleasant Hill, Esq., Secretary, both Locofocos, without opposition. In the House Samuel Walker, Lococo, was elected Speaker over Elisha Young, Whig. The vote stood for Walker 49, for Young 41. The Locofocos elected all their officers by the same majority. There were six Whigs and two Locos absent. When the House is full, parties stand 53 Locos and 40 Whigs. Last year there were 66 Locos and 34 Whigs.

The Bunker Hill Monument.—We have the pleasure of announcing, says the Boston Courier, that contracts for completing the Monument of Bunker Hill were yesterday signed by the contractor, Mr. James S. Savage, on the one part, and by the President of the Monument Association on the other. It is specified that the monument shall be completed agreeably to the original design by the first of October, 1843, for the sum of \$43,000. Mr. Savage will commence operations at the quarry immediately, and will begin to lay the stone as early as possible in the ensuing spring.

The Boundary Question.—The Gardiner (Me.) Spectator, contains the following account of the engineers engaged in the boundary survey:—"I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave no other basis for the British claim than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy be the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered and explored a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleur, around the heads of the branches of the St. John's to the Temiscouata portage, so that even on the British ground that the Highlands are necessarily mountains they can be met to advantage. The height of these mountains I can only guess at, until I make up the calculations."

In Georgia the vote as exhibited by official returns, stands for the annual sessions of the Legislature, 5,672—for biennial, 37,911.

Political Abolition.—It is calculated that James G. Birney, the abolition candidate for the Presidency, received about 400 votes in Ohio, and about 500 in Pennsylvania. In this city he received 170, and in the state at large, including the city, perhaps 1000. We think it possible he may have received in the whole country, an aggregate of 5000 votes.

New York Sun.

Retrospection.—The Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette of Tuesday says: "Yesterday our town was quite an animated and excited appearance, in consequence of the discussion of, and voting on the question of retrospection to Virginia, a topic which has been much agitated here for some weeks past. A large vote was taken, and the question was decided in favor of retrospection, by 645 to 147."

A steam frigate is building at Philadelphia, the extreme length of which to the figure head is 344 feet, breadth 40 feet, depth of hold 33 feet. The paddle wheels are entirely of wrought iron, 29 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 16 feet basket. The main shaft is wrought iron, 1 foot 8 inches diameter.

Hurra for the Sub Treasury.—A draft for the vast amount of twenty dollars, drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, the renowned Levi Woodbury, on the Collector, of this post, was presented at our Custom House for payment, the other day, and the payment was refused. The holder, not knowing where next to present it with better prospect of success, called on Mr. Clark, a notary, and had it formally protested!

Glorious currency! Able Administration! Admirable statesmanship!

Newbern Spec.

Immigration.—A St. Louis paper says: "The number of persons who arrived in this country from foreign ports, in 1839, was 76,000. Of these, 76,500 were foreigners; 34,000 from Great Britain and Ireland, 19,000 from Germany, and 7,000 from France. Of the number, 47,000 arrived at New York, 10,000 at New Orleans, 6,000 at Baltimore, 3,000 at Philadelphia, and 3,000 at Boston, 143 were clergymen, and 254 physicians. The number which will be added to our population, during the present year, will exceed one hundred thousand. The emigration to this country, in the next ten years, will amount, each year, to a number sufficient to constitute a state."

The Whigs of Alexandria have determined to set apart the 25th inst. in celebrating the event of the election of Harrison and Tyler. The proceedings contemplate a general procession—an oration by G. W. Custer, esq.—an illumination at night—and a general invitation to the people of the District, Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere, to be present on the occasion.

A Grand Harrison Salute of 500 guns, in honor of the transcendent victory of the people over Martin Van Buren and his Pretorian guard of placemen and spoilsmen, was fired last evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. The first gun was fired from Brooklyn Heights; the second from the Battery; the third from Jersey City; the fourth from Staten Island. The same order of firing was preserved throughout.

N. Y. Times and Star.

Anti-Bank.—The Michigan state bank failed some time since and the Van Buren men expressed their holy horror at the stupendous Whig Bank fraud. The effects of the Bank have been taken into Chancery, and it now appears that G. W. Mason, Maj. father, the U. S. Senator, Marshal, Attorney, &c. the pure Van Buren democracy of Michigan, owe the bank two hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars! Pretty fair this.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
19 Thursday,	6	05	0						
20 Friday,	6	05	0						
21 Saturday,	6	15	59						
22 Sunday,	6	25	58						
23 Monday,	6	35	57						
24 Tuesday,	6	35	57						
25 Wednesday,	6	45	56						

WOMEN'S PHASES.

First	Full	Last	New
Nov. 19	Nov. 27	Nov. 23	Nov. 29
Nov. 20	Nov. 28	Nov. 24	Nov. 30
Nov. 21	Nov. 29	Nov. 25	Dec. 1
Nov. 22	Nov. 30	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
Nov. 23	Dec. 1	Nov. 27	Dec. 3
Nov. 24	Dec. 2	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Nov. 25	Dec. 3	Nov. 29	Dec. 5
Nov. 26	Dec. 4	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Nov. 27	Dec. 5	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Nov. 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 2	Dec. 8
Nov. 29	Dec. 7	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
Nov. 30	Dec. 8	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

WOMEN'S PHASES.

First	Full	Last	New
Nov. 19	Nov. 27	Nov. 23	Nov. 29

